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RAPPORT
DE
L'INSPECTEUR MÉDICAL
ET
BACTÉRIOLOGISTE,
ET
TABLEAUX ET RELEVÉS,
POUR L'ANNÉE
1931

Présentés au Comité Sanitaire le 11 Octobre 1932.

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JERSEY:
J. T BIGWOOD LTD., IMPRIMEURS DES ETATS,
13, BROAD STREET.

(200) 1932. —33—

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To the President and Members.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1931, including the tabulated forms prepared by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The Census, which was taken during the year, shows an increase of 936 inhabitants since the last census.

Adding up the total births for the inter-censal period and deducting the total deaths for the same period, an increase of 748 inhabitants is shown. The difference of 188 persons in the two census figures, would suggest that migration is apparently at a standstill.

As regards sickness, the year has been a heavy one, Infectious Diseases having risen.

Diphtheria from which we had been relatively free for some years, gave rise to 130 cases and 17 carriers, this is referred to in the usual place.

Scarlet Fever which is now of a mild type, gave rise to 117 cases.

Added to this there was an increase of 200 cases of Chronic Lung Infections investigated, as a result of the opening of the Chest Clinic. The question of additional assistance in the work must be seriously considered.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,
M.O.H. States of Jersey.

JERSEY.

Population Census .... 50,455 inhabitants

The census taken during the year gives the satisfaction that we have been underestimating the number of the population.

Population is dependant on two factors, births and migration, the figures obtained from the births would give us a population of 50,267, immigration therefore must account for the increase of 188 people during the 10 years, that is 18.8 persons per annum.

To have as exact a return as possible, the census should be taken in the same months. In 1921, it was taken during the summer, whilst this year it was taken during April, when many of the residents who winter abroad, had not yet returned.

The following returns are supplied by the courtesy of the Harbour Office. Traffic returns show 131,376 arrivals, compared with 129,676 in 1930 and 120,721 in 1929.

Jersey gave place to Guernsey as regards sunshine Guernsey came first with 1753 hours, Jersey was second with 1750 hours. In 1930, Jersey recorded 1802.1 hours and in 1929 there were 2084 hours of Sunshine.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

THE JERSEY DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION has again carried out a splendid year's work. Their annual report shows a total of 21,315 visits paid.

The increase is in connection with school inspection and of the visits, 12,128 were in connection with the Schools. The whole of the school work is preventive and is of the utmost value to the children.

That the year's expenditure totalled £935 is a method of expressing the amount of work done by the Association, which will be appreciated by everybody.

THE INFANT WELFARE ASSOCIATION continues to do excellent work. Ante-natal work is beginning to be appreciated by the expectant mother and today the majority of mothers seek assistance. This satisfactory state can, in great measure, be recognised as a result of the work done at the Association's Ante-Natal Clinic.

As time goes on, the results of the Midwives Act is being felt and the number of Registered Midwives who are properly qualified is gaining the ascendancy. This applies chiefly to St. Helier; in some of the country parishes, there are expectant mothers who still prefer to have an unqualified woman, who will allow the mother to do as she pleases. These are the cases which give rise to emergencies, the doctor is called in late, there is nothing ready and where things require to be done with trained assistance, the doctor meets with nothing but muddle.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY AND CONVALESCENT HOME AT BRIG-Y-DON which is supported by private effort, is one of those institutions which should receive public support. Such an institution is of inestimable value to the General Hospital, where children recovering from acute illnesses could be sent for convalescence. It is to be hoped that Brig-y-don will be soon placed on a permanent footing to be run either as a Voluntary Association or taken over by the States.

THE ROTARY CLUB CAMPS were somewhat interfered with by the weather, the girls, housed in the La Moye School were however able to carry out the whole of their stay.

It is a curious thing to see so many successful Camps held in the Island by Scouts and others from the mainland and so little enthusiasm on the part of our local children for mild adventure such as is to be found in camp life. One of the activities which is being carried out by Rotary is the provision of a daily glass of pasteurised milk, to all School children in the Elementary Schools, who on medical grounds, are found to be in need of extra nourishment.

THE CHEST CLINIC in its first Annual Report shows that 112 cases were dealt with during the year and over 1000 visits were paid by patients to the Clinic.

It is the intention of the Committee to take a further step next year and to open an Institute where patients who require rest, can be admitted.

The work undertaken has given excellent results and thanks are due to those Medical men who have given their services. With the proposed extension of the work, we may anticipate a further reduction not only in the Tuberculosis death rate but also in that from other chronic diseases of the lungs.

The total number of individuals examined for chest conditions annually for the last four years is as follows :—

YEAR.	1928	1929	1930	1931
Number of patients......	304	376	381	579

the increase of 200 in 1931 can be placed to the credit of the Chest Clinic.

Year by year, the work in the Public Health Department is increasing, this applies as much to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors as to that carried out in the Laboratory.

During the year, we have seen a welcome departure in Scientific Agriculture, in the appointment of a Mycologist and his colleague. One would like to see a similar expansion as regards dairy farming.

The expansion in the work of the Laboratory is such that the question of assistance must be put forward, there is ample work for another medical officer, the following figures are put forward in support of this statement:—In 1922 some 800 specimens were examined in the laboratory, this number has increased to 4078 this year.

MILK SUPPLY.

Twenty-three samples of milk were examined during the year, the majority because of disease in cattle.

In last year's report, under this heading, the question of legislation for the enforcement of the sterilisation of milk was referred to, powers are being sought in parts of England; once these powers are acquired it will soon be evident to what extent unclean milk has been a factor in the spread of disease. There is only one way in which the dangers of milk borne disease can be obviated and that is by legislation. The writer saw this occur in 1906 when there was conclusive proof that Undulant Fever, as it is now called, was conveyed by drinking goat's milk—a stroke of the pen, forbidding the drinking of goat's milk brought about a complete disappearance of the disease in an affected garrison.

During the year, individual dairymen have been inclined to want to put out branch establishments, a tendancy which has had to be strongly combatted; any extension must be equipped in accordance with the Law.

Many samples of milk have been found to be suspiciously low in fats, this in the majority of cases has been traced to irregular intervals in milking, a long interval gives rise to a large quantity of milk with poor cream, whilst a short interval results in a small quantity of milk and a large cream content. The afternoon milk is the smaller and frequently is retained for butter making, thus depriving the morning milk of its fair share of cream. Individual farmers, when they have this pointed out, are quite willing to milk at equal intervals of time.

FOOD STUFFS.

The details of this work will be found in the tables drawn up by the Sanitary Inspectors.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of water samples, examined during the year, rose to 123 a considerable increase on the average, due to the increase in the number of Infectious Diseases notified.

The number of samples of water containing Lead in solution is still appreciable, the time must come when it will be possible to say that all lead pipes have been removed from wells.

The Waterworks Company have taken over the old China Quarries which allows of a greatly increased storage capacity. The use of Chloramine has resulted in the freedom of the water from pathogenic organisms, a very satisfactory result.

The only point to record is, that on occasions, the water has been rendered alkaline by the treatment and has been discoloured, the probability is that there is a solvent action on the iron mains.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The First Tower Main Sewer has been working and the majority of houses are now connected.

The St. Clement's Scheme has been started and it is hoped that all the properties in the district will be able to be linked up to the Sewer.

The work on the Five Oaks district extension still remains to be carried out.

The completion of these schemes will open up a large area suitable for building sites.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The disposal of refuse is a subject which gives rise to many bonafide complaints. The only way in which this question can be dealt with is by placing the responsibility for proper collection and disposal on one central authority.

For many years, the disposal of the carcases of animals has been satisfactorily dealt with by the Jersey Animals Products Company ; owing to the fall in prices of the bye-products, the Company has referred the question to the Committee. Whereas, hitherto they have collected and disposed of carcases free, they now have to charge farmers for removing and disposing of carcases, the result has been practically a cessation of work, and animals are being dumped.

The animal mortality figures have been kept for some years and the number that die annually is very constant. It may be assumed that more than half the carcases are only being earthed over and are available as food for rats and other vermin.

As farmers will not pay, one of two courses should be adopted, either a reglement should be passed to the effect that all carcases must be properly buried, that is they should be placed in a pit with a foot of quicklime at the bottom and a foot at the top and a covering of earth six foot in depth placed on top ; the difficulties to see this carried out are great ; the alternative is for the States to pay the Company the charges which they are making to the farmers, at least for the time being and at the same time the Company could dispose of all offal and bones from the abattoir and from the markets.

It is satisfactory to report that it has been decided to do away with the refuse dump at St. Aubin, arrangements are to be made for the disposal of refuse at the St. Helier Parish destructor. This is satisfactory for St. Aubin but St. Saviour's Parish have been informed that they will not be able to send all the refuse which they have hitherto sent, as the capacity of the destructor is said to be unable to cope with all ; this in itself is sufficient reason to repeat that the question of refuse disposal is one for the State and one would prefer to see refuse taken to a destructor placed outside the town of St. Helier.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

In last year's report it was noted that a States Committee had been appointed to prepare a housing scheme, this report has been printed.

During the year there has been a considerable amount of building ; with the closing of the Eastern Railway several small houses have been built.

As matters are, houses are being erected which would not be tolerated in England :—types such as the " back-to-back," courtyards, are being built on, which are surrounded by cottages, to the detriment of the cottages which are deprived of a free circulation of air—lavatory accommodation in some houses is in direct communication with the kitchen or with a living room. Such things will continue to be done so long as we have no building bye-laws.

When bye-laws are made the two sides of the question, Architecture and Sanitation would suggest that plans for any building should be submitted to the States Engineer's and to the Public Health Departments.

The majority of the local building firms call in the assistance of our department and many people who are having houses built, insert a clause in the contract to the effect that the work must be carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Committee.

Letters are received from builders in England asking for a copy of our building bye-laws—one is forced to reveal the fact that we have none.

Nothing has yet been heard of the late Lord Trent's scheme for building on the Clos du Paradis.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1931.

The Ministry of Health figures for 1931 are here given together with the corresponding figures for Jersey.

Area.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales...	15.8	12.3	66.
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London...	16.1	12.3	70.
159 smaller Towns, population 20,000–50,000	15.6	11.3	62.
London	15.	12.6	67.
Jersey	15.28	14.13	78.5

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The birthrate is the lowest on record, .5 per mille below the previous lowest in 1929 and 1930.

The death rate is .9 above that for 1930.

The Infant Mortality is 6 per 1000 above 1930 but only in 1928 and 1930 has it been lower.

JERSEY.

The birthrate is 1.02 per mille lower than for 1930. The death rate is .25 above that for 1930.

It must be noted that the apparently high death rate in Jersey is due to the fact that the figures are crude and that 55.117% of these deaths are over the age of 65.

The Infant Mortality rate is 22 per 1000 above that for last year.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic deaths registered during the year were as under :—

Measles	1
Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	9
Enteric Fever Group	1
Diarrhœa	3

giving a Zymotic death rate of .316 per 1000 inhabitants, last year's rate was .24.

It is regretted that over half of the deaths were due to Diphtheria, which is the disease where early treatment can do so much.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Two hundred and ninety-three cases of Infectious Disease were notified, 186 in the Parish of St.

Helier and 107 in the Country Parishes. All details are given in Table III.

The new ambulances, one reserved for Infectious cases, were found to work satisfactorily.

SCARLET FEVER. 117 cases were notified with 2 deaths, both occurred in adults and the Scarlet Fever was a contributory cause of death.

DIPHTHERIA. 130 cases and 17 carriers with 9 deaths. This is the highest number of cases since 1922, the following table gives the incidence and mortality since 1921 :—

DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY (1921–1931).

YEAR.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Notified Cases......	225	148	65	28	13	18	10	7	7	24	130
Deaths	?	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	9
Diphtheria Carrier	?	7	15	5	1	3	2	0	2	3	17

The fact that the child population had not been exposed to infection for some years had increased susceptibility. The Diphtheria incidence curve in England and Wales used to be periodic, but since Schick testing and immunisation by the Schick method has been used, the periodicity is being altered ; the question of immunisation by this method was referred to in 1923 and the recommendation is once again earnestly put forward. The increase in 1930 was a warning and " dropping " cases were occurring till July. During July, 23 cases were notified, the majority being cases of Nasal Diphtheria. A feature of these cases which is worth recording is that of the high incidence of Nasal Carriers and that these gave rise to Nasal cases.

In November an outbreak occurred in a school, the following is a summary of the outbreak. Three cases occurred in the school on 18th November, examination of contacts revealed a nasal carrier, not of school age. On the 24th November a further case occurred in a girl over school age and it was then found that a brother of school age was suffering from Diphtheritic paralysis and had ceased attending school on the 10th, examination of contacts showed that a younger member of the family was also a carrier and had been attending school up to the 24th Nov. All three cases were Nasal Infections. By the 12th December a total of 15 cases including 4 nasal carriers and one throat carrier had been admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

From the 12th–27th December, no cases occurred, the school closed for the Christmas holidays on the 22nd. On the 27th, 4 cases occurred and on the 29th, 2 further cases ; as a result of the examination of contacts, 4 carriers were discovered.

This second outbreak differed entirely from the first, it was not in connection with the school, the majority of the cases were not of school age and included 2 adults, the cases were more widespread.

In an outbreak such as the first, School closure which was urged would have caused the outbreak to be more widespread.

In the School outbreak, children coming from a distance were excluded, it was found that children from St. Helier were attending the School.

It is worth placing on record that the School Medical Officer discovered a case of Diphtheria at a routine medical inspection, the object of the parents being to save a doctor's fee.

The amount of work entailed can hardly be appreciated, even when figures are given :—during the year, 130 cases were notified, 17 carriers discovered and a total of 1713 throat and nasal swabs were examined.

Typhoid Fever. Two cases were diagnosed with 1 death, both cases occurred in the same week and no connection could be established between the two cases, the one was a woman in good circumstances over 50 years old, the other was a young working man.

Tubercle of Lung. Twenty-three cases were notified and 34 deaths were registered.

The 34 deaths registered may be divided into the three groups :—

1. Eight were only reported at death.
2. Eight were notified but not treated.
3. Eighteen were notified and given Vaccine treatment.

Analysis of these figures shows that there has been a complete change over, whereas in 1930 out of 38 deaths, 22 had not been notified during life, these figures have dropped to 8 unknowns in 34 deaths. Of these 8, 1 was an infant aged 4 months, 1 was over 60 and 3 over 70 years of age.

The 8 notified but not treated were terminal cases.

Of 83 cases of Tuberculosis on treatment, 18 cases died, the average length of life from notification of these 18 cases was 4.8 months, which shows that treatment was not started sufficiently early.

The conclusion to be arrived at is that patients are seeking treatment but not sufficiently early, the credit for their getting treatment can be put down to the Chest Clinic, which not only has brought its work to the notice of all sufferers but it is well known that treatment is given free.

The following figures are the result of the opening of the Clinic :—

In 1930, 381 patients had sputum examinations, in 1931 the number is 579.

LABORATORY.

A total of 4078 specimens were examined during the year, details of which are given in Table V.

Of this number 1713 were throat and nose swabs in connection with Diphtheria and 1706 were examinations of sputum.

With reference to work on Chronic Chest Infections, the accompanying table gives the result of Sputum examinations for the past 4 years :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Total number of patients examined	304	376	381	579
Number due to T.B. and Blastomycetes	72	92	79	90
Number due to Blastomycetes only	160	189	247	326
Number due to other organisms	62	94	55	163

This work has been carried on for 10 years, in 1922 there were 69 deaths from T.B. Lungs, this has fallen year by year till this year there were 34 deaths from this cause.

It was with great pleasure that one read in the report for 1930 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, the following statement :—

> " In about 40 per cent of patients treated in
> " residential institutions suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, tubercle bacilli had not been
> " found at any stage."...... It is important to
> " make every effort to detect tubercle bacilli,

" in view of the fact that the work of recent
" years has shown definitely that certain non-
" tuberculous broncho-pulmonary lesions closely
" simulate pulmonary tuberculosis."

These are the cases which we in Jersey, recognise as Blastomycotic Infections the chief of which are Monilias. The presence of Blastomycetes in these lung conditions is denied by some clinicians, it is waste of time discussing the question with these people; by others, Monilias are looked upon as contaminations, the answer to these is that Monilias which grow at body temperature have not been found as contaminations, in media exposed to the air. To be pathogenic, Monilias must grow at body temperature, these can be divided into two distinct groups, (1) those that grow in the tropics and are associated with tea and tobacco and (2) those that are found in temperate zones and are, connected with milk supplies. Both types of infection are to be found, the former amongst workers in tea and tobacco factories, the latter, more generalised.

In the 1929 report it was stated that Monilias are found clinically in 3 types of cases :—

(*a*) Broncho-pneumonias following acute infection.

(*b*) Chronic bronchitis, localised or diffuse.

(*c*) Asthma.

Work has been done on Asthma during the year.

Bronchial Asthma can be divided up into 5 distinct stages :—

1. the onset which consists in deep breathing.
2. the attack proper, difficulty in expiration, due to constriction of bronchioles.
3. cessation of attack.

4. loss of weight.
5. Allergy.

Stages 1 and 3 are due to evolution of CO_2, minimal doses of CO_2 excite the Respiratory Centre, whilst large doses produce paralysis of respiration.

Stage 2 is due to the liberation of amino-acids including Histamine as an end product.

Stage 4 is the result of the neutralisation of foreign amino-acids by the Glycogen of the Liver* and by the breaking up of Glucose, which is thus short circuited. (*Oriel and Barber).

Stage 5 is the result of uncombined foreign amino-acids being present in the body.

Allergy is a state of sensitivity to foreign proteins as instanced by the Von Pirquet and the Intradermal reactions.

These reactions are recognised to be diagnostic of T.B. infection, but Storm Van Leeuwen has found Asthmatics to give a positive Von Pirquet.

The fact that this occurs, leads one to suggest that the amino-acids which give rise to allergy in both T.B. and in Asthma may be identical in both T.B. and in Monilia.

T.B. is recognised by its acid fast chemical substance, which is a fatty amino-acid, some Monilias contain acid fast granules. Those Monilias which contain excess of acid fast granules give allergic reactions.

Allergism raises the question of the chemical composition of invading bacteria, it would appear as if those organisms which contain fatty nucleic acids and which give an acid fast reaction may be causal organisms.

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,
M.O.H. & Bacteriologist, States of Jersey.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Estimated Population	Births.		Deaths.		Death Rate for		Deaths under one year.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Number	Rate for 1000	Number	Rate
50455	771	15.28	713	14.13	Lung ...... .673 All forms. .999	1.74	56	78.541	365	7.234

TABLE II.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS 1931.

	All ages.	Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—70	70—80	80—90	90–100 up	Total 65 up
Total Deaths	713	56	8	10	24	57	165	82	176	112	23	393
Rate per cent.........	99.995	7.854	1.121	1.402	3.366	7.994	23.141	11.500	24.684	15.708	3.225	55.117

TABLE III.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1931.

	Number of Cases Notified.								Total cases notified in each Parish.											
	At ages in years.																			
	At all ages	under 1	1–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65 & up	St. Helier	St. Mary	St. Martin	St. Lawrence	St. John	Grouville	St. Peter	St. Ouen	St. Saviour	St. Brelade	St. Clement	Trinity
Diphtheria	130	2	22	93	6	5	2	—	78	—	4	2	—	3	8	—	2	24	8	1
Diphtheria Carriers	17	—	2	10	3	1	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	—
Total Diphtheria..	147	2	24	103	9	6	3	—	85	—	5	2	—	3	10	—	2	29	10	1
Scarlet Fever ...	117	—	21	64	15	15	2	—	83	4	2	1	2	4	7	1	5	2	3	3
Typhoid Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of Lung..	23	—	—	—	10	8	3	2	13	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	293	4	45	167	35	31	9	2	186	5	8	3	3	8	19	1	8	32	15	1

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1931.—ISLAND OF JERSEY.

DISEASES.	All ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—70	70—80	80—90	90—100
Congenital Syphilis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Group	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	9	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Conditions	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Lungs	34	1	—	—	—	11	9	10	—	3	—	—
T.B. Meningitis	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other T.B.	13	—	—	—	2	4	4	2	1	—	—	—
Malignant Disease	88	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	18	28	7	—
Diseases of Blood and Glands	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Diabetes	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	—
Bronchitis	27	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	8	9	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	9	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia	33	3	—	1	—	1	5	8	3	8	4	—
Other Respiratory	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	4	—	—
Cerebral Hœmorrhage	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	8	15	15	2
Heart Disease	115	—	—	—	1	1	5	26	16	46	16	4
Arteria-Sclerosis	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	4	—
Appendicitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Intestinal	27	—	1	—	—	2	1	8	3	7	5	—
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	31	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	8	5	2	—
Congenital Malformation	41	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths ex Suicide	18	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	2	2	1	—
Suicides	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	2	—
Other Defined Diseases	131	—	—	1	—	1	7	18	11	32	44	17
Ill-defined Causes	10	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	2	—
Totals	713	56	2	6	10	24	57	165	82	176	112	23

TABLE V.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TABLE.

Nature of Specimen.	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals
Sputum Negative	196	149	80	119	544
Sputum T.B.	146	178	136	114	574
Sputum Blasto	126	153	87	104	470
Sputum Mixed	38	29	26	25	118
Urine Chemical	32	23	23	10	88
Urine Bacteriological	56	42	32	30	160
Fœces Bacteriological	15	20	15	12	62
Fœces for Parasites	4	1	4	—	9
Fœces for Occult Blood	5	2	2	2	11
Swabs Throat	217	327	303	459	1306
Swabs Nasal	25	116	135	131	407
Swabs Eye	2	1	1	3	7
Smears Pus	20	16	16	25	77
Pus for Culture	14	—	12	—	26
Blood Counts	4	2	5	3	14
Blood Films	5	4	3	3	15
Blood Widal	1	—	1	1	3
Water	27	31	26	39	123
Milk	—	12	8	3	23
C.S.F.	—	2	3	1	6
Pleural Effusion	7	1	—	—	8
Miscellaneous	4	10	—	12	26
	944	1123	918	1097	4078

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
ROYAL SQUARE,
JERSEY.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you this my Tenth Annual Report giving particulars of work carried out by me in connection with the sanitary administration of No. 1 District for the year ending December 31st, 1931.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health and myself attended the Forty-Second Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Glasgow as delegates from Jersey. I should like to record my thanks for the opportunity given to me to attend another of the long series of successful Congresses held by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

INSPECTIONS.

Total number of inspections, re-inspections and miscellaneous visits	1,033
Inspections to Dwelling Houses	536
Inspections in connections with Infectious Disease	329
Inspections in response to requests for advice	185
Inspections in connection with Complaints	196
Inspections to Dairy Farms	39
Inspections to Dairies and Milkshops	18
Inspections to Hotels and Boarding Houses	66
Inspections to premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale (butchers' and fishmongers' shops, fried fish shops, restaurants, etc.)	52
Inspections to Institutions	26
Inspections to Workshops, Workrooms, etc	15
Inspections to Offensive Trades	14
Inspections to Stables	6

NOTICES, Etc.

Preliminary Notices served	105
Constables' Notices served	7
Detailed Reports submitted	8
Letters written	133
Unsound Food Certificates issued	4
Complaints received and investigated	61
Requests for advice	60
Callers during the year	617

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water collected for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis	116
Wells found to be polluted	23
Rain-water cisterns found to be polluted	7
Water found to contain lead in solution	7
Lead fittings removed from wells	3
Wells cleansed and repaired	5
Wells (new) constructed	1
Wells closed	3
Rain-water cisterns cleansed and repaired	2
Waterworks service provided	6

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Three fees of 15/– were paid to the States Treasurer for the inspection and testing of drains and sanitary fittings of certain properties.

Smoke and water tests applied to drains	32

TABLE OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Drainage.	
Drains (new) constructed	8
Drains completely reconstructed	5
Drains partially reconstructed	14
Drains (" Brick ") condemned	1
Interceptors inserted	18
Inspection Chambers constructed	41
New connections made to sewer	8
Gulley Traps fixed (to replace obsolete traps, etc.)	55
Obsolete Traps abolished	13
Soil pipes (new) provided or renewed	27
Vent pipes (new) provided or renewed	30
Obsolete soil-pipes and vent-pipes abolished	21
Fresh air inlets (new) provided or renewed	12
Waste-pipes (new) provided, renewed or disconnected	91
Waste-pipes trapped	94
Rain-water pipes renewed	2
Sinks provided	16
Sinks (insanitary) abolished	3
Baths provided	11
Basins provided	64
Water-Closets.	
Newly constructed	23
" Washdown " W.C. Basins provided	62
Flushing Cisterns fixed	52
Apartments cleansed and lime-whitened	25
Otherwise improved	18
Obsolete W.C. Basins abolished	13
Earth-Closets.	
Newly constructed	2
Urinals.	
Newly constructed	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided	2
Abolished (insanitary)	1
Privies.	
Converted into water-closets or earth-closets	20
Sewage Disposl.	
Sewage disposal plants installed	5
Cesspools constructed	8
Cesspools (insanitary) abolished	6
" Catch-pits " abolished	11

Miscellaneous.

Dwelling houses cleansed, repaired and distempered...	23
General improvements to dwelling houses	25
Overcrowding abated	2
Uninhabitable dwellings closed	3
Cowsheds cleansed and lime-whitened	6
General improvements to Cowsheds	8
Dairies (new) constructed	2
Pig-styes improved	3
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed...........	8
Restaurants provided with sanitary accommodation...	2
Concert and Dance Halls provided with sanitary accommodation	1
Workshops provided with sanitary accommodation ...	1
Hotel (Country) provided with Incinerator..............	1

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD SAMPLING.

The following articles, found on inspection to be unfit for consumption, were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed as trade refuse :—

Fish (Mackerel)	168 lbs.
„ (Herrings)	42 lbs.
„ (Kippers)	42 lbs.
„ (Haddock)	14 lbs.
Spinach	3 bushels.

68 samples of food have been taken under the provisions of the "Loi touchant la Falsification des Denrées."

The following table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted for analysis :—

Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated.
Milk	44	40	4
Butter (Jersey)	4	4	—
Cream (Tinned)	3	3	—
Margarine	2	2	—
Coffee	6	4	2
Olive Oil	3	3	—
Cider	2	2	—
Sponge Cream Cake	1	1	—
Sundry Spices	3	3	—
Total.....................	68	62	6

Eight samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination in connection with unsatisfactory milk supplies.

Appended is a table showing details and action taken regarding the samples reported as being adulterated :—

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
465	Milk	Deficient in milk fat, 35 per cent.	" Informal " or " test " sample received from dairyman. Official samples procured from farmer and found genuine. Kept under observation.
470	Milk	Added water, at least 36 per cent	" Informal " or " test " samples. Official samples procured. See sample No. 473.
471	Milk	Added water, at least 39 per cent	
473	Milk	Added water, at least 37 per cent	Vendor presented before Court, and fined £10, plus costs.
483	Coffee	Admixture of chicory. (9 parts coffee, 1 part chicory).	Vendors cautioned regarding proper labelling of admixture.
485	Coffee	Admixture of chicory (4 parts coffee 1 part chicory).	

Included in the foregoing is a sample of milk taken in course of delivery from a dairyman and reported upon as " Suspicious." The farmer supplying the milk was traced and a further sample taken which was also found to be unsatisfactory. As the farmer had two cows only, it was decided that " An appeal to the cow " be made. Milking was witnessed and a sample taken from each cow. One was found to be satisfactory, the other was on a par with the previous unsatisfactory samples. The cow concerned was examined, found unfit, and on the recommendation of the veterinary surgeon was slaughtered.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE S. DART, Junr.,
States' Sanitary Inspector.

TABLES OF IMPROVEMENT.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

1.	Inspections and re-inspections of Dwelling Houses, Tenements, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Schools, Bakehouses, etc.	463
2.	Interviews and appointments	402
3.	Visits to supervise works in progress	191
4.	Called in to give advice upon properties	70
5.	30/– fees paid for drain tests	1
6.	Complaints received and dealt with	88
7.	Preliminary Sanitary Notices served	87
8.	Constables Notices served	5
9.	Other communications	107
10.	Tea room inspected	8

WATER SUPPLY.

Original Samples.

1.	Samples taken for chemical analysis	58
2.	Chemical samples which were not satisfactory	30
3.	Samples taken for Bacteriological examination	61
4.	Bacteriological samples which were not satisfactory	27
5.	No. of well, springs and rain water cisterns dealt with	59
6.	No. of wells which proved satisfactory	28
7.	No. of samples which contained lead in solution	9
8.	No. of samples which contained zinc in solution	2
9.	No. of wells which were closed	10
10.	New well and bore tubes sunk	3

After Cleansing and Protecting of Wells.

1.	Samples taken for chemical analysis	8
2.	Samples taken for Bacteriological examination	6
3.	No. of wells dealt with	14
4.	No. of wells which proved to be satisfactory	5
5.	Total samples taken	132

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Infectious diseases investigated	125

IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

1.	Houses which have been cleansed and distempered.	26
2.	Houses which have been painted externally	10
3.	Verminous houses disinfected	8
4.	Houses re-roofed and made weather proof	15
5.	Food pantries provided	1
6.	Improvements to external dilapidations to prevent dampness, such as renewing plaster, rain water pipes, etc.	19
7.	Foundations protected against dampness	1
8.	Improvements to internal dilapidations such as renewing floors, wall and ceiling plaster, etc.	18
9.	Windows renewed, repaired, etc.	10
10.	Additional windows fixed in bedrooms	3
11.	Overcrowding abated	1
12.	Houses supplied with water works service	36
13.	Wash-houses improved or limewashed	9
14.	Fire grates fixed	4
15.	Yards concreted or gravelled	3
16.	Houses closed by Owners	3
17.	Houses inspected	101

WORKS CARRIED OUT ON LICENSED PREMISES.

1.	Number of licensed premises improved	3
2.	Premises completely redrained	3
3.	Urinals constructed	4
4.	Additional water closets fixed for residents, etc	18
5.	Water closets improved	1
6.	Water supply improved	2
7.	Wash-hand basins fixed	11
8.	Sinks provided	5
9.	Bath rooms provided	3
10.	Cloak rooms provided	4

IMPROVEMENTS TO DAIRY FARMS.

1.	Dairies constructed	2
2.	Cowshed and stables limewashed	7
3.	Catchpits removed from cowsheds, stables, etc	9

4.	Cowsheds, stables and pigstyes properly drained, gully traps fixed, etc.	11
5.	Farms completely re-drained	1
6.	Additional light and ventilation provided to cowsheds and stables	17
7.	Floors re-laid, grouted, etc.	3
8.	Liquid manure cisterns constructed or repaired	2
9.	Pumps fixed to liquid manure cisterns	1
10.	Cowsheds and stables closed	1
11.	Houses disconnected from dwelling houses	2
12.	Foul privies converted into pail closets	3
13.	Do. do. do. do. water closets	1
14.	Privies abolished	1
15.	New water closets constructed	2
16.	Pigstyes limewashed	2
17.	Manure pits constructed or renovated	1
18.	Unsuitable manure pits abolished	1
19.	Inspections of Dairy Farms	37

FOOD SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample.	Samples taken.	Genuine	Remarks.
Milk	27	27	3 samples were poor and 2 suspicious. Vendors kept under observation.
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	
Ground Ginger	1	1	
Ground Cloves	1	1	
Pure Coffee	6	4	Two contained Chicory. Offenders warned.
Cyder	1	1	Sample taken for lead.
Olive Oil	3	3	
Dairy Butter	3	3	
Margarine	3	3	
Creams	3	3	
Total	49	47	

Four crates of Ormers were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLE.

Drainage.

1.	Brick drains abolished	5
2.	Drainage systems completely re-modelled	9
3.	Drainage systems greatly re-modelled	4
4.	Obsolete traps abolished	19
5.	Gully traps, grease traps, etc. fixed	65
6.	Manholes constructed on line of drains	45
7.	Weaver traps, or interceptor traps fixed	12
8.	New connections made to the sewers	7
9.	Drains unchoked	11
10.	Rain water pipes renewed or repaired	15
11.	Modified sewage disposal plants installed	4
12.	Foul soak-a-ways or cesspools abolished	3
13.	Pump troughs drained	2
14.	Rain water pipes made to discharge over gullies	18

Plumbing Work.

1.	Old soil pipes and ventilation shafts removed	5
2.	Cast iron or lead soil pipes fixed	11
3.	Cast iron ventilation shafts fixed	6
4.	Fresh-air-inlets fixed to drainage systems	12
5.	Lead traps fixed to sinks, baths, etc.	49
6.	Flushing cisterns fixed to water closets	42
7.	Flushing cisterns repaired	9
8.	Baths, wash-hand basins, etc. made to discharge over gully traps	45
9.	Wash-hand basins fixed	13
10.	Baths fixed	2
11.	Lead pipes removed from wells	2
12.	Water storage cisterns provided or repaired	3
13.	Old trough and cement urinals abolished	1
14.	Flushing cisterns fixed to urinal stalls	9

Improvements to Conveniences.

1.	Obsolete closet pans abolished	14
2.	Up-to-date closet basins fixed	23
3.	New closets constructed	17
4.	Old stone sinks removed	11
5.	New glazed sinks fixed	9

6.	Windows or skylights fixed to closets	45
7.	Closets renovated or limewashed	40
8.	Foul closets converted into pail closets	2
9.	Foul privies and closets abolished	7

ORDINARY NUISANCE ABATED.

1.	Foul accummulations removed	2
2.	Old rain water cisterns abolished	2
3.	Smoke tests and water tests applied to drains	19
4.	Rain water cisterns cleansed	2
5.	Miscellaneous nuisanc eabated	15

Yours obediently,

LEONARD HAMMOND,

States Sanitary Inspector.

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